The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

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AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
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Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
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Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
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A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

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Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

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"Disease soon shaken, by HUNT'S REMEDY taken."

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Health and Happiness.
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"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

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"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently* cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."
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Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Side-Ache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price.
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room hot and cold water, and all modern convenience

CASTORIA
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT POETRY.

On Old Proverb.

Coating, my darling, because it rains,
And flowers droop and the rain is falling,
And drops are blurring the window panes
And a moaning wind through the lane is calling!
Crying and wishing the sky was clear,
And roses again on the lattice twining!
Ah, well, remember, my foolish dear,
"'Tis easy to laugh when the sun is shining!"

When the world is bright and fair and gay,
And glad birds sing in the fair June weather,
And summer is gathering, night and day,
Her golden chalice of sweets together;
When blue seas answer the sky above,
And bright stars follow the day's declining,
Why, then, 'tis no merit to smile, my love;
"'Tis easy to laugh when the sun is shining!"

But this is the time the heart to test.
When winter is near and storms are howling,
And the earth from under her frozen vest
Looks up at the sad sky mute and scowling;
The brave little spirit should rise to meet
The season's gloom and the day's reproving;
And this is the time to be glad, for, sweet,
"'Tis easy to laugh when the sun is shining!"

Poor Snowdrop.

"Never did I know anything so ridiculous in my life!" exclaimed Mrs. Spence, angrily. "The idea of asking a little chit like Nella to a ball because Lord Wilton happened to meet her in a train."

"Nella was eighteen last Monday, so I suppose she is old enough," said Elizabeth, the eldest daughter; "but I really think she must have behaved very improperly, or Lord Wilton never would have spoken to her."

"Of course she must; but as the countess makes such a point of it, I am afraid we must let her go."

"I can tell you what, mamma, will be the best plan," and Clara looked up eagerly. "Dress her as if she were a child in the school-room, and then nobody will notice her at all. A few yards of white tulle over a muslin skirt won't cost very much, and it needn't have any trimming, except a little on the body."

This was agreed to, and soon after luncheon Mrs. Spence and her daughters started for Canterbury, to inspect the two ball dresses which had been ordered long ago from the best dressmaker, and to purchase the simple materials for the one that was to be made at home.

Eleanor Lestrange was an orphan niece, who had been received into the household much against the will of her two cousins. She had two hundred a year of her own, and a lovely face, so she might be considered a dangerous rival by the girls. But there was no thought of rivalry in her gentle breast as she strolled down the shrubbery and across the paddock into the cool woods of Wilton Hall. Her eyes were full of tears, for her cousins had been very rude to her about that little episode in the train a month ago, when Lord Wilton, the eldest son of the Earl and countess of Canterbury, had come to her assistance, and saved her from the impertinence of a fellow traveller.

She sat down at the foot of a gnarled oak, from which there was a lovely view through the branches of the trees, and resting her head on her hand, fell into the saddest thoughts possible for youth. No one wanted her in her new home. Mrs. Spence did not understand her; the girls were jealous of her. Even a proper dress for the countess's ball had been denied her, and she would go to it looking like a country dowdy.

Oh, if her own idolized father, Colonel Lestrange, were only alive, or she lay at rest at his side in the quiet churchyard at Beverley!

"Miss Lestrange!" The soft, rich voice startled her from her melancholy dreams, and she looked up to see Lord Wilton standing before her with his fishing rod in his hand. "How glad I am I came this way!" throwing down his encumbrance and seating himself on the grass at her feet. "Do you know that I have done nothing but think of you from morning till night?" looking up into her fair face with his bold, blue eyes.

"Then you have wasted your time shockingly," trying to appear at her ease

"Don't you derserve it more than the dogs or horses?"

"No, I'm not half so useful."

"Nor half so nice, I presume. But what is the matter? You've been crying!"

"It was nothing," growing crimson, "only—"

"Only what?" creeping up closer to her side. "Have they been bullying you?" a fierce light in his eyes, as if he would have liked to bully them.

"No."

"What then?" They are not going to prevent you, from coming to our dance?"

"No, I'm coming; but—" her lips trembling.

"But what?" his eyes looking straight into hers and compelling her to answer.

"I am going to have such a horrible dress."

"Come in the one you've got on," looking down at her pink cambric, and you'll cut out all the rest. Mind, the first dance is for me."

"I shall look such a fright that I shall hide in a corner," her heart fluttering at something in his eyes.

"Then I shall come and drag you out. But what's the matter with the dress? It isn't green, is it?"

"No, white; but oh, so terribly simple! Just like a child's."

"And so much the better," with a look of relief. "You will look like a sweet little snowdrop among them all."

He bent over her, and clasping her hand in his, raised it to his tawny mustache. She snatched it from him, and sprang to her feet like a startled fawn a vivid crimson dying her cheeks with a sudden glow.

"Nella?" he cried, jumping up as quickly as his long legs would let him; but she was gone, and only a distant flutter of pink could be seen through the trees.

"Here's a basket for you Eleanor," said her aunt coming out of the drawing room with a flushed face, as she went down stairs. "It has just been brought over from Wilton by one of Lord Canterbury's grooms. I am sure there's some mistake about it, but you must open it, as it is addressed to you."

With eagar fingers Nella undid the fastenings, raised the lid, and removed layers of cotton wool and silver paper. Then a cry of dislike burst from her lips. An exquisite bouquet of white flowers lay inside, with a lovely wreath, to be pinned on the shoulder and hang down to the skirt. Lord Wilton's card, "with his compliments," was pinned on to the first.

"Oh, aunt, isn't it beautiful?" exclaimed Nella, ecstatically, but Mrs. Spence walked out of the room with a thunder-cloud on her brow.

At dinner it seemed as if a storm was brewing, but Nella had great difficulty in keeping still, for her innocent young heart was brimming over with joy. He had thought of her among all his fine friends, and remembering her simple dress without trimming.

"Eleanor, I want to speak to you," said her aunt sharply, as desert was over; "come into the drawing-room."

Nella followed in a fright. Mrs. Spence had not been particularly kind to her, but she could not be so wicked as to prevent her going to the ball. Her heart nearly stopped beating at the thought.

"I have been thinking the matter over," said Mrs. Spence gravely, as she seated herself on the sofa, that it will be better for you not to wear those flowers to-night."

"Not wear them?" her brown eyes opening wide in dismay.

"No; we consider that you must have behaved in a forward and unladylike manner in order to induce Lord Wilton to take such a liberty as to send them! We do not blame him, but we blame you, because, of course, a man will always do that sort of thing if a girl encourages him."

"I never encouraged him," stamping her foot.

"Yes, my dear Eleanor, you did. He has known Elizabeth and Clara ever since he was a boy, but he has never taken such a liberty with them. Now don't cry, you will spoil your appearance."

"I don't care. I wont go to the ball at all."

"Nonsense, child, you must. Go up stairs to your room and compose yourself, and I'll send out into the garden for a rose."

Nella went up stairs, but there her obedience ended, for she threw herself on her bed and burst into a passion of tears. There she was still when Clara knocked at her door and asked if she might have the boquet as it would go so well with her dress.

"Good gracious, Nell, the carriage will be round in half an hour," she cried in dismay, as she went out of the room with the flowers in her hand.

As soon as she was gone, Nella got up and bathed her eyes with eau-de-Cologne, arranged her sunny hair with the utmost care, and scrambled into her dress with the housemaid's help. Then she tossed aside the red rose which her aunt had sent her, and detaching a lovely white bud and spray of lilies from the wreath, pinned them on her shoulder.

Mrs. Spence noticed the change when she came down stairs, but thought it best to make no remark, lest another burst of tears might be the consequence.

The two sisters looked gorgeous, but nothing could make them look pretty; while Nella, in her simple dress cut them out completely.

Her heart beat very fast as they were marshaled through the spacious hall into the brilliantly lighted room where Lady Canterbury was standing to receive her guests.

The countess gave her a pleasant smile and a hearty shake of the hand, then Nella slipped behind her cousins, casting a shy glance around. She had never been in such a splendid scene before, and the flash of jewels on every side seemed to dazzle her.

Mr. Uppleton, a tall curate, came up and talked to Elizabeth. Mr. Medway, a young barrister, asked Clara after her brother, but no one noticed Nella.

Presently there was a movement in the throng, and a pair of broad shoulders crowned by a handsome face, came in sight. As Lord Wilton shook hands with the Spences, the Band struck up Buccalossi's lovely waltz, "*Mon Amour*," and, with a certain bright smile, he bowed low to a certain little form in the background, and said with a smile,—

"This is our dance, Miss Lestrange."

The curate started; Mr. Midway put up his eye-glass, while the sisters grew pale with jealousy.

"Where are my flowers?" said Lord Wilton, as he led his partner into the ball-room.

"Here!" looking down at her shoulder.

"Only those! But where are the rest? Why did you give them away?"

"I didn't."

"Do you mean to say they took them?" the fierce fire returning to his eyes. She did not answer, but her lip trembled.

"Never mind," he said, more gently, "they can't take you from me."

Then he put his arm around her waist and they floated together around the room, the lights reflected in countless mirrors, the sweetest music in their ears and a delicious happiness stealing from heart to heart. To Nella it was like a delightful dream, from which she would be sure to wake in another minute.

When the happy dance was over, Lord Wilton introduced her to his cousin, the Duke of Portsmouth, a very grand young man with a diamond solitaire as big as a sixpence.

Toward the end of the evening, Clara came up to her mother and asked her if she wouldn't tell Eleanor that it was time to go home.

"Certainly, my dear. But do you know where she is?"

"With Lord Wilton again," lowering her voice. "Isn't it atrocious?"

Mrs. Spence shook her head and sighed.

* * * * * * *

"You cried before you came to-night," said Lord Wilton, softly, as they sat together under the drooping branches of a yellow rose in the conservatory. "Don't deny it, I saw it in your eyes. Was it because they took away my flowers?"

"Partly," her lashes drooping on her blushing cheeks.

"Why did they take them?"

"Aunt said I oughtn't to have allowed you to send them," her bosom heaving as she thought of her wrongs.

"But I never asked you."

"No; but—she thought—I—" hesitating and crimson. "She didn't blame you."

"I see, she thought you had been flirting," his eyes twinkling. "Did you tell her that it didn't matter one brass farthing if you had?"

"No."

"Nella, do you love me?" No answer. "Do you know that I can't get along without my little snowdrop? Do you know that I shall shoot myself if you won't be my little wife? Nella, look at me!"

One shy fluttering glance, when the fluttering heart seemed to shine out of the glowing eyes, and then her head drooped on his shoulder and his mustache swept her cheek.

"Eleanor!"

The roses were swept aside by a hasty hand, and Clara Spence stood transfixed by the sight before her. Instead of being in the least abashed, Lord Wilton raised his head with a sunny smile.

"Ah, Miss Spence, you have just come in time. Let me introduce you to my future wife!"

THE CURE OF WRITER'S CRAMP.

Dr. de Watteville, the physician in charge of the electro-therapeutical department of St. Mary's Hospital, declares that writer's cramp, or scrivener's palsy, has hitherto defied the most strenuous efforts of therapeutics. The pharmacopœia has been ransacked in the search for a suitable drug wherewith to combat the symptoms, but in vain. Variously shaped pens and supports for the hand and arm, electrical and hydropathic applications, and even protracted rest have generally proved useless in severe cases. At last, however, a system, which is described as a peculiar combination of *massage* and gymnastics, has been brought into operation with very remarkable success by a German, Herr Julius Wolff. This gentleman, having gained a considerable reputation in his own country, was in 1881 called to Paris by Professor Charcot, and in two or three weeks had cured two inveterate cases of writer's cramp. These cures, with others previously effected in Germany, made a considerable impression in the medical world, and when a few months ago Herr Wolff came to settle in London, his arrival was regarded with interest by many of our principal physicians. Dr. de Watteville gives minute particulars of some of the cases in which the new treatment has succeeded in enabling sufferers from the most distressing affection to write clearly and without pain, thus confirming the observations made by the eminent Professors Billroth, in Vienna, Nussbaum, in Munich, and others. The *massage* consists of rubbing, kneading, stretching and beating of the fingers and the several muscles of the hand and arm. There are gymnastic exercises, both active and passive; and, most important of all, there are graduated exercises in writing, with a view of calling into play a new set of muscles in lieu of those injured by the cramp.

AN UNREHEARSED EFFECT.

A melodrama was being performed in a provincial city, says an English exchange, and the closing act was to witness the death of the heroine by poison administered by her lover. The end approached, when the lover said, "I have forgotten the vial." "Kill me with a pistol or dagger," whispered the actress." "I have neither." "Kill me quickly, for the audience is impatient," she exclaimed. An inspiration seized him, and as she turned he gave her a kick. She faltered and fell, exclaiming, "I die by the hand of the poisoner!" It was an effective climax.

Those who deserve success generally achieve it.

THE SMOKE OF CIGARETTES.

The inhaling of the smoke of cigarettes has been a common practice, and unless one is graceful in the art he is not considered a professional consumer. The London *Medical Times*, in commenting upon this subject, says: Of ordinary cigarette smoking we say nothing; we do not believe that smoking a dozen cigarettes a day, in the ordinary way, ever did a grown-up person any tangible harm. But inhaling the smoke is a very different thing. Let even the most inveterate smoker try this and he will be convinced. Let him smoke an ordinary Turkish cigarette while walking, and at some distance from a meal, inhaling the smoke well into the bronchial tubes. Then if, before he has finished his cigarette, he does not find his head grow dizzy, or his heart begin to thump, or his fingers tingle, we shall be quite ready to congratulate him on the possession of an excellent organism. Whether the effect is due to an impression on the termination of the vagus, or whether the active principle of the tobacco is absorbed and carried straight to the heart in the blood current, we shall not undertake to decide; we only describe the fact.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

A new Lincoln-Stanton story comes from Washington. It relates to an application for appointment as army chaplain, which remains on file in the War Department, and bears these indorsements; "Dear Stanton—Appoint this man a chaplain in the army. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln—He is not a preacher. E. M. Stanton." Three or four months elapse, evidently, and then we have: "Dear Stanton—He is now. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln—But there is no vacancy. E. M. Stanton." "Dear Stanton—Appoint him a chaplain at-large. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln There is no warrant of law for that. E. M. Stanton." "Dear Stanton—Appoint him anyhow. A. Lincoln." "Dear Mr. Lincoln—I will not. E. M. Stanton." And he told the applicant he could leave his petition on file.

BRUSSELS CARPET.

Brussels carpet was first made at Wilton, where it was introduced from Tournai, in Belgium, rather more than a century and a quarter ago, and it has always held its own in public esteem. It was woven on Jacquard looms, and consists of from one to six thicknesses of woolen thread wrought on a hemp or other strong back. Two, three, four or five thicknesses, however are most general, and these usually indicate the number of colors used in forming the pattern.

RINGING THE CHURCH BELLS.

"It is the spirit of vandalism still extant which wishes to do away with the time-honored custom of ringing church bells," said a prominent divine. "Civilization demands that many obnoxious customs and foolish laws should be done away with, but the progress of science, the morals of the people and general every-day business are, in my opinion, not effected in the least by church-bell ringing. The bell was adopted before clocks were invented to call people to worship. It was a time-piece itself, informing all in hearing of the hour. In England at one time the carfew tolled the knell of parting day, just the same as the cannon at our military forts are discharged at sunset.

"The atheistical iconoclasts, who would be delighted to have not only the bell ringing stopped, but the very foundations of the churches razed, are the chief instigators of the hue and cry that the church bell must go. The old, loud and continuous ringing has been stopped, and merry, silvery chimes peal forth that gladden the hearts of those who hear it, and sound like music in the heavens. Civilization does not necessarily require a dead silence. I admit that any noise persisted in for several consecutive hours becomes monotonous and disagreeable. The church bells only ring at certain hours, and then for a brief period. The old agnostic next door to the church howls against it and writes an article to a scientific magazine setting forth what a great nuisance the church bells is and how civilization should blush to tolerate such a relic of superstitious days. A newspaper copies the article and the general public is led to believe that unless the church bells stop ringing, not only will civilization be throttled in its onward march, but that the world will soon turn into a howling pandemonium, maddened by bell ringing. They also allege that every house has a clock and nearly every person a watch, so at the appointed hour they meet without being called together by a bell. This is to a great extent true. A great many churches do not ring their bells to signify the time for services. They frequently have stated hours for the chimes to peal, and on Sunday these hours are just before services or after the close. As long as churches are built with tall spires the bell with its chimes will be with them, to sound at certain hours of the day. Then, too, there is poetry in the ringing of the bells. A man who objects to them is rather matter-of-fact and disposed to be hypochondriacal. A large city has a great deal of noise made from many different sources, but of them all, I do believe that church bell ringing is less detrimental to head, repose and health than any. The church bell may go, but it will be many generations hence, when a different order prevails and when sound is less popular than at present."

POISON CLOTHING.

It is surprising to find the number of articles in daily use which contain arsenic. It seems to be entering into the composition of nearly everything. It is used foolishly and needlessly in a majority, if not in all, cases. I find candy toys colored with it. Articles of clothing are by no means free from it. Green tarletan has poisoned the people who use it so frequently that it is seldom used as a part of an article of apparel, but you will see it on the wall, church fairs for an ornament and it is not uncommon to see strips of it thrown over cakes or candies to protect them from the flies. The arsenical pigment so loosely adheres to the cloth that a portion of it will separate upon the slightest disturbance. It is estimated that twenty or thirty grains of the poisonous pigment would separate in an hour from a dress worn in a ball-room.

Foulard cambric contains arsenic, and wearers of dresses made from it have suffered from nasal catarrh, pharyngitis and gastric irritation in consequence. Painful irritation of the skin is not infrequently caused by wearing stockings colored with arsenical pigments. Poison is most often found in light red, magenta-colored and brown stockings. Some cases of death from poisoning by this means have been reported. Persons have been fatally poisoned by the green flannel lining in boots, by maroon flannel shirts, coat sleeves, hat linings and collars. Some manufacturers of paper collars and cuffs introduce arsenic into the finishing in order to impart a brilliant gloss. It has been discovered that the "secret" which so many ignorant laundry women guard so closely, and upon a knowledge of which they rely for producing beautiful polish on linen, is the use of arsenic in the starch.

No woman can be the worse for possessing brains. The hue and cry set up against higher education, examinations and new openings for woman's work, has a hollow ring about it. Men have a sneaking suspicion that they are not so intellectually superior as they have been led to suppose. Unconsciously to themselves, they are afraid of being found out; or else, perhaps, they are lazy, and are fearful of being stirred up. Yet womanliness does not consist in intellectuality. The first thing in which it does consist is self-respect.

A PECULIAR PLANT.

The pitcher plant, found on the Island of Borneo, has long, narrow leaves, each of which has a thick vein running down the middle to the end, where it forms a cord, to which is fastened a kind of jug with a lid and all complete. Round the top is a thick rim—stiff, like a wire—which keeps the soft side of the jug in its place. The upper part of the pitcher is shaped like a funnel, which runs down to a bowl below. When flies and aunts settle upon the edge and begin sipping the honey hidden there, they slip down into the pitcher which has some water at the bottom. The narrow funnel or the stiff hooks prevent their escape, and they fall into the water. As soon as a fly goes in the water begins to flow from the sides of the pitcher and dissolves the body, forming a kind of soup which feeds the plants. Sometimes these pitchers are so large that small birds go to drink, and the hooks keep them in so they die there.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

If we go down a deep mine we find that at the rock at the bottom is hotter than at the top; if we sink a very deep well the water comes up warm. By observations of this kind it has been found that the earth gets hotter the deeper down we go into it; the ratio at which the temperature increases is not everywhere the same, but on the average it may be put at 1° Fathrenheit for every 60 feet we go down. We have been able to get only a very little way down into the earth, nowhere as much as a mile, and therefore we cannot say how far down the temperature continues to rise, or whether the rate at which it increases is the same at all depths. But what little we do know makes it all but certain that the earth is very much hotter inside that at the surface. For, consider what would happen if we were to put a coating of clay some inches thick round a red hot cannon ball. The heat from the ball would travel or be conducted through the clay slowly, because clay does not allow heat to pass rapidly through it. Still there would be a constant flow of heat from the ball through the clay, and this heat when it reached the outside of the clay covering would pass away or be radiated into the air. In the end the ball would grow cold. Now in the case of the earth, we know that we have an outside cold shell which corresponds to the clay coating. Whether the earth is hot all through like the cannon ball we are not certain, but we have found that a portion of it, an interior shell, is hotter than the outside crust. The heat from this hot part must be constantly flowing away through the outside shell and passing off into space, and unless there is something which constantly supplies fresh heat the inside hot shell would before this have grown cold as outside crust. This has not happened, so there must be something which keeps furnishing the shell with heat and makes it cool much more slowly than it otherwise would. Several possible ways of keeping up this supply of heat have been suggested; the most likely explanation is that the inside of the earth is very much hotter even than these warm depths we have been able to get down to.

THE USE OF THE LEECH.

The use of the leech is much more common abroad than with us, and more especially in France and Spain, where the climate lends itself more to the application. The foreign apothecary keeps a larger quantity in stock, and few of them are without their 400 or 500 where our countrymen limit themselves to 25. Leeches were already going out of fashion when, in 1870, blood-letting received a severe shock from the death of Count Cavour, whose end was hastened by its injudicious use, but his death threw additional discredit on the practice in Europe, and since that year the scale has declined more rapidly than in the 20 previous. Poultices and fomentations have taken their place, because they are generally found sufficient, and are certainly in every respect handier, but we imagine with the result that nowadays the patient is longer under the doctor's hands than he used to be. We have been told, not, as may be guessed, by a member of the profession, that the greater popularity of the lotion over the leech is to a certain extent due to the fact that the smaller practitioners have found they can make more out of the former than the latter; but as on inquiry it appears that those against whom this charge (if it be a charge) is brought as a rule dispense if they please out of leeches as out of their own medicines, and can make as much lotions, this explanation scarcely holds good. It is more likely that they find that the idea of bleeding and biting frightens their patients. Still it is true that in many cases, for instance those of accident, the relief given by the leech is speedier than that afforded by the lotion; and we have ourselves seen a black eye received in combat in the neighborhood of Pentonville road, visibly lose its suffused aspect under the leech's bite, and a knee swollen by a cricket ball subside like the ocean after storm. With a courageous patient who is not particular as to the means so long he arrives at the result, those instances are likely to be lively arguments and more especially whose time is emphatically money, or with those who desire to cure their lameness quickly for a country match, and find themselves tied to bed and the wet compress instead.

SOME REALLY QUEER CUSTOMS.

The manners and customs of the Masai, as described by Mr. Joseph Thomson in the account of his recent travels in Africa, are, to put it in the mildest language, most peculiar, and a whole chapter is devoted to the description of them. Their usual mode of salutation on meeting is to spit in one another's faces, and more copious the expectoration the greater the friendship; and Mr Thomson, having been voted a great medicine man, was expected to heal diseases in this way; but so great was the demand on his salivary organs that he could only satisfy his patients by taking repeated draughts of water.

Equally strange is the custom of all unmarried men and women living in villages together, while the married folks live by themselves; these latter are allowed to eat what they like, but the unmarried ones may only eat meat and drink milk. As soon as a man marries he ceases to be a warrior, and has to tend the heard of cattle. He is no more allowed to join in cattle raids, or the extermination of his neighbors which is continually going on, and which seems to be the greatest delight that the young Masai is capable of enjoying; and it is probably because they would have to forgo the pleasures of rapine and bloodshed that these amiable people decline entering into the state of matrimony, which after all, is a mere form, for virtue, as we understand it, is unknown to them.

They have certainly a kind of religion but very little even of that, and seem to have no belief in a future, as all dead bodies are thrown to the hyenas, who are so encouraged by being thus continually fed that if no one should die to provide them with a feast, they help themselves to the living by taking the children out of the huts.

The sensitive actor, who couldn't stay in the same room with a tea-urn on account of its hissing, has just been killed by a burst of applause.

HOW LONG WE SHOULD SLEEP.

The latest authority on this vexed question, Dr. Malins says that the proper amount of sleep to be taken by a man is eight hours. So far as regards city life the estimate is probably correct. Proverbial wisdom does not apply to modern conditions of social existence. "Five (hours) for a man, seven for a woman and nine for a pig," says one proverb; and a second, quoted by Mr. Hazlitt in his English Proverbs, declares that nature requires five; custom allows seven; laziness takes nine and wickedness eleven." These conclusions were however, drawn from observation of country life. Physical fatigue is more easily overcome than intellectual. Which of us when travelling in the country or abroad, or in any way separated from the ordinary process of thought and anxiety, has not found that he could, without difficulty, do with a couple of hours less sleep than he was in the habit of taking? Men, however, who follow an intellectual pursuit are exceptionally fortunate if the processes of restoration occupy less than seven hours. More frequently they extend to eight or nine hours. Kant, I it see stated, took never less than seven hours. Goethe owned to requiring nine. Soldiers and sailors, on the other hand, like laborers, do with much less quantity. I am afraid to say how few the Duke of Willington regarded as essential. A schoolmaster under whom at one time I studied, a hard-working man at the acquisition of languages, proclaimed loudly that he never took more than five hours' sleep. The hour at which he rose in the morning gave some color to this assertion. Only in after life did I discover that a two hours' postprandial siesta was not included in that allowance.

VIOLIN VARNISHES.

We do not say that amber entered into all the Cremonese varnish, nor are we prepared to admit that the excellence of that varnish depended upon the presence of that costly fossil gum. We suspect that the fiddlemakers bought their varnish, as they bought their wood, in the open market, selecting it, no doubt, with equal care, perhaps modifying it in various ways before application; and, further, that the varnish on those old violins will be found almost indentical with the varnish of the old Italian pictures. Painter and fiddlemaker probably went to the same shop; any one could get the stuff then, (the bad cheap Cremonas have it as well as the good ones.) As long as the art of Italian painting was at all alive, so long there was a demand for this particularly good varnish. When it declined at the end of the eighteenth century the manufacture of the previous varnish went out. Anything cheap in the varnish line was thought good enough, and pictures and fiddles alike, along with their glossy coats, became good for nothing.

FARMS ON THE BALTIC.

A more beautiful farming country does not exist than that along the southern shore of the Baltic. No fences mark the boundaries of the fertile farms which stretch away over the rolling hills of the distant horizon, all aglow with yellow grain. At intervals a clumd of trees often seen intensely dark against the ripe grain shows where a farm-house stands, the giant windmills swing

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885.

Ex-President Arthur has resumed the practice of law in New York City.

Gov. Pattison denies the report that he will soon resign in order to accept the position of Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington.

James D. Fish, late President of the Marine Bank at New York, has been convicted of embezzling the funds. If sentenced on all the counts that he is found guilty on, it would make 120 years.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Ireland, and are doing all in their power to reconcile their Irish subjects to English rule. The Prince deals out taffy in large lumps. He is visiting the slums and shaking hands with everybody.

General Grant still clings to life. He has good days and bad days, but his death is only a question of a short time. His disease is incurable and he has expressed a desire to die. He said a few days ago that every moment of life was a week of agony to him. The sympathy of the whole civilized world are with him in his sufferings.

There are many war clouds above the horizon. In the Dominion of Canada the half breed rebellion under Riel, in South America the disturbance by Barrios, who has been killed in battle, and in Europe what now seems to indicate an inevitable war between England and Russia, lead to the belief that there will be much blood shed in 1885.

A jury empannelled in a case at Scranton was discharged by Judge Archibald because two of the jurymen objected to the lengthy cross-examination of a witness. They said they had business to attend to and could not waste so much time in listening to evidence that had nothing to do with the case. The judge then told them that it was their duty to listen to all the evidence without criticism.

The bill now pending in the legislature to locate the Supreme Court permanently at Harrisburg ought to become a law. It would be just as convenient for a large majority of attorneys and much more so for the judges than the present itinerant system of holding sessions at three points. Philadelphia and Pittsburg lawyers who receive large fees can as well afford to go to Harrisburg and await their turns as the lawyers from other points can go to those cities. It would lessen the expense of court machinery and be much more satisfactory all around.

A correspondent to the Philadelphia *Times* says:

What singular errors some of the brilliant writers from Washington now and then fall into. A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in writing of Mr. Cleveland's reception says that the Marine Band played a medley of popular airs, including "Dixie," "Suwanee River," and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," and says that it is the first time that these airs have ever been played in the White House, an assumption that the new Democratic administration is crowding out the old popular loyal airs and introducing in their stead purely South ern music. This is entirely a fiction. The popular Southern airs above quoted have been played in the Executive Mansion and grounds ever since they were written. It is easy for me to recall an instance only a night or two before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated. The President had returned from Richmond and a crowd called with a band to tender congratulations and a serenade. The man who was soon to be the victim of the assassin's bullet appeared in response to calls and thanked his audience for the compliment. Several members of his Cabinet surrounded him, and it was a very interesting and dramatic occasion.

Just as he was closing his brief remarks Mr. Lincoln said: "I see you have a band with you. I should like to hear it play 'Dixie.' I have consulted the Attorney General, who is here by my side, and he is of the opinion that Dixie belongs to us. Now play it." The band struck up the old tune and played it as I have never before or since heard it rendered. As the strains of the music rang out upon the air cheer after cheer went up from the throats of the hundreds of happy men who had called to congratulate Mr. Lincoln upon the return of peace.

Miss Cleveland's Dresses.

HAS NOT WORN ONE TWICE—THE LADY'S FONDNESS FOR FLOWERS.

Washington Letter in Hartford Times.

Miss Cleveland has not worn the same dress twice, so far, in all her social ceremonies and women who notice such things augur that it is going to be a marvelously well-dressed administration. There has been lately a laughable hurrying-up of dress-makers among the families who felt their wardrobes were not quite up to the exigencies of the situation, but Miss Cleveland came well prepared for the spring campaign. The impression had gained wide credence, somehow, that her toilettes would be her least worries and that good clothes would be rather frowned down. While she is not what a modiste would call a stylish woman her gowns are of the richest materials and her store of lace would be a treasure to anybody. She has a number of entire lace draperies, worn over different shades of satins and silks, and her evening robes are indeed sumptuous and most becoming.

Sensible people are congratulating themselves that she has not yet produced a smelling bottle and fervently hope that she owns none. Among her elegant toilette accessories she has thus far displayed an array of fine fans, harmonizing with her dresses. She is also fond of flowers and is rarely seen without fine roses to brighten up her dress. The display of blooming plants in the White House, instead of the long familiar foliage plants, is another pretty feature of her taste. She is also advancing gradually to the use of all the means her predecessors employed to make her Saturday receptions as attractive as possible and so receives in brilliantly lighted rooms, with all the festive glamour that flowers and music add to an assemblage of this kind.

Another member of the Illinois legislature is dead. This makes the third death during the session, something which never before occurred. It was anticipated that upon Senator Davis, from Greene County, assuming office something tangible would be done in relation to the United States Senatorship question, but this unexpected occurrence will again throw it back for twenty days at least. What makes the situation still worse, it leaves the House a tie upon any question which may be construed into a party issue, and thus retard business. Members who wished business to progress are very much disheartened. The Governor will be requested to call a new election, which cannot take place; however, before twenty days after the call.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1885.

I do not think it exaggeration to say that many of the Government officies in Washington have accomplished more work in the last month than was accomplished any two months of the preceding year. I say many of the offices, for some of them have not done much for the reason that there is nothing to do. A large number of the offices, owing to the negligence, idleness, and incompetence of the clerks, are far behind with their work. This is especially the case with the Patent, Pension, and Land offices, but within the last month wonderful progress has been made, and it is probable that the vexatious and unnecessary delays that have driven applicants for patents and pensions to despair will be suffered no longer.

From the president down to his last appointment, the personel of the ad ministration is capable of hard work, and it has evidently this object in view, more than pleasure, emolument, or fame. The cabinet of the new president are not men with itching palms. They are all men of sufficient wealth, or men to whom their wealth is sufficient. So it is with the recent bureau appointees, a gentleman whose fortune is not less than $150,000 was last week appointed to an office in one of the departments, the salary of which is only $3000. He did not need the office, but the office needed him.

Heretofore the staples of recommendation for office have been poverty and patriotism. "He needs the office, he has a large family, and he was a good soldier." No question as to fitness was considered, and the civil service has been made an elegant and lucrative asylum for incompetent disabled soldiers, and dishonest republican politicians. It is needless to say that this is a perversion of the object of government offices, which have for their end the transaction of the postal, military, naval, and financial business of the country. The United States pension and bounty laws have paid with a lavishness unparalelled in history for the service which every man owes to his country, and it is time this false philanthropy and sentimental statesmanship of appointing men to offices they do not need and are not competent to fill, should end.

There are a great many office seekers in the city at present. The old crowd that came here on or about the fourth of March is pretty well thinned out. Some of them linger because they cannot borrow money to get home. But a new crowd has come in the last two weeks. Their disappointment and chagrin on learning the situation of affairs is picturesque. All applicants are handed a copy of the civil service law, and a blank application for examination. The President does not consider any appointments for small offices, and none will be made until after the first of July. The new administration seems more anxious just now to empty than to fill offices, and each week results in the discharge of a number of those who have been kept on the government pay-rolls, although they have rendered no legitimate service. If the discharge of this class shall be made thorough and exhaustive, literal millions would be saved annually, and the morale of the service will be greatly improved.

The daily routine at the White House involves an immense amount of work. And although President Cleveland is relieved of much work by his Secretary, Col. Lamont, yet a great quantity has to receive his personal attention. The President is ready for work at eight o'clock in the morning, and is usually busy until midnight. About ten o'clock he begins the perusal of such letters as require his special attention. The great bulk of the letters sent to the President marked "personal" and confidential," is never seen by him. They are from all sorts of people and on all sorts of subjects. Many of them are of a character that would seem to entitle the writer to a place in a lunatic asylum. It is not uncommon for these writers to send ten and twenty page letters, and some of them enclose their photographs. These letters are carefully culled and placed on the eccentric file and not more than 8 or 10 letters receive the special attention of the President.

The President and the Congressman.

A Congresman who called at the White House had a funny little dialogue with the President. The statesman had been visiting the White House daily for three weeks in the interest of a constituent who wanted an appointment.

"Do you Congressmen spend much of your time at your homes when Congress is not in session?" the President inquired.

"Oh, yes," replied the member, "we stay here but little of the time that Congress is not at work."

"Nearly all of you men are here now, aren't you?"

"But few of us, comparatively."

"I receive a good many calls from Congressmen every day"—significantly.

"Do you?" with a look of surprise.

"Yes; I have a quorum every day, if they would all stay."

"Well," stammered the member, "I think most of us will get away pretty soon now, as we are about through with our work."

"Do you think of leaving us soon?" inquired the President, with earnestness.

"I—I was thinking of it," came the reply, slowly and nervously.

"Well," sighed the President, "if there is anything that I can do for you you can just address me here at the White House. We get the mails promptly."

The member took the hint, and, rising, remarked that he might leave to-night, to which the President said:

"You may tell other Congressmen that I will attend promptly to any request they may make by mail."

Trading in Office.

APPOINTMENT CLERK HIGGINS TO WAGE WAR ON A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM.

Appointment Clerk Higgins has taken hold of an abuse in which he will find a wide field for reform. This is the system of office brokerage which has prevailed in Washington for a number of years. He can deal only with it as it effects the Treasury Department, but if he succeeds in uncovering some of the examples of the abuse which may be found in that department the reform is likely to spread. Advertisements almost daily appear in the local papers offering a bonus or percentage for places under the government.

Those who thus seek employment in the public service are not so green as some would imagine. They are mostly men and women who know the ropes. They understand the extent to which office brokerage has been carried on. Members of Congress have been known to engage in it and for certain money in hand paid have secured appointments of men and women to clerkships and have had the same credited to their districts. There is an ex member of Congress now in the diplomatic service who pocketed fifty dollars while in Congress for getting a messenger in the Treasury.

Mr. Higgins has discovered a lady who was dividing her salary with a lady outside who had procured her her present situation. This she has been doing for two years. There are scores of cases where percentages are paid. Mr. Higgins intends to inquire into this and break it up, so far as his bailiwick is concerned.

The Commercial Situation.

The markets for grain, cotton, petroleum and stocks were all influenced last week to a greater or less extent by the European advices in regard to the strained relations between England and Russia. The cable news was watched with intense interest throughout the United States, and the prompt response of the markets to peaceful or warlike reports affords unmistakable evidence of the opinion entertained here concerning the probable effect of war on legitimate and speculative interests on this side of the Atlantic. In other words, it is generally conceded that in the event of actual hostilities between England and Russia there would be a heavy export movement of grain, a great stimulus to American shipping and perhaps diminished exports of cotton. Prices for all kinds of grain have already advanced sharply, and the difference between the current quotations and those recently in force represent millions of dollars to the farmers, who for a long time have been holding back their wheat and corn in anticipation of higher figures. Should the producing classes reap a fair profit the effect would be witnessed in an enlarged demand for all kinds of manufactured articles, and the result of this would in turn be favorably felt throughout the ramifications of trade and commerce. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of war between England and Russia, everything favors the belief that, for the time being at least, nearly all American interests would be benefited.—*World.*

Smith and the Times.

MESSRS EDITORS:

Dear Sirs: In the *Weekly Times* under date of March 28, is a fabrication under the signature of John F. Smith that knocks the Columbia county history sky high. We supposed our people were vindicated, but at a time when there is no election pending, and no occasion for Republican thunder the county is surprised and startled with such a masterly production of falsehoods that would afford a complete refuge for their crimes to the people of South America, or China, but under our Democratic administration just retribution follows every footstep of their evil deeds that will yet make them call upon the mountains to make them fall upon them, and to hide them from the power of the law, and the people with whom they have to do, and to be driven out by public sentiment as fugitives and vagabonds, haunted by their past black deeds, which frequently causes outbursts of effusions and ghastly imaginary visions like that of the author of the article in question, who sought to screen and hide behind the fortified lies the originators and cause of the troubles they brought upon a community whose citizens they hated with a vengeance they wreaked and satisfied even with the aid of the iron heel of military despotism.

Sneaks, spies, runners, informers and lawless mobs, are things of the past, and their acts and doings passed into history, and those they sought to ruin are vindicated, and the outrages condemned and consigned to ignominy and shame. Let the cowardly scamps malign our peaceful and law-abiding community to their heart's content if it affords them one grain of comfort, but the truth nevertheless remains—that not one of the persecutors is worthy to unloose the "shoes latchet" of any one of the persecuted. John F. Smith, if we mistake not, is a brother-in-law to the famous Charles N. Dodson who was so active and conspicuous for the conviction and ruin of the Hons. James McHenry of Cambra and D. L. Chapin of New Columbus, but who was finally driven to the wall by the flimsy declaration that he had been "mistaken."

Gentlemen, you no longer have a partisan administration to back up your nefarious schemes and spite against your better neighbors. There remaineth nothing for you but a fearful looking forward for fiery indignation and a righteous judgment.

DEMOCRAT.

The Winnipeg Rebellion.

The government of the Dominion of Canada has got a real war on its hands. At first it was supposed that the insurrectionary movement of the half-breeds in the Winnipeg district was only a local riot which could be easily put down by such force as the district could furnish. But the handful of partisans with which Riel commenced the real disturbance has increased to at least 2,000 men, who are provided with the best kind of rifles in use and know how to use them with deadly precision. This is in itself a force that both on account of its number and character and the remoteness of its location, will tax to the utmost the strength and resources of the Canadian government. But the insurrectionary chief secured the additional advantage of the cooperation of the Indians by having demanded concessions for them at the same time that the demand was made for redress of the grievances of the half-breeds.

The British possessions in America have been singularly free from Indian disturbances. The amicable relations between the aboriginal tribes and the whites having been in striking contrast to the almost constant Indian disturbances in the territories of the United States. It was therefore reasonable for the Canadian authorities to expect that the aborigines would remain impassive spectators of the outbreak. But Reil's shrewd movement identifying them with the half-breeds in the grievances complained of, has won them over to his side in large numbers. Appearances indicate his ability, with the co-operation of the Indians, to raise a force of insurgents that will not fall short of 15,000.

To put down an insurrection of such proportions will subject the military resources of the Dominion to a strain that will entirely prevent the patriotic object of sending troops to help the mother country in the Soudan. Riel with his half-breeds and red-skins will give the Canadians as much fighting as they want without going abroad for it. The origin of the disturbance may be traced to bad faith on the part of the Dominion government in its land policy. In other words, the insurrection is the result of rascality in the form of land grabbing. Riel's rebels complain that portions of the public lands which they occupied in a regular and lawful way, have been sold to speculators in Canada who now claim the title, and whose purpose it is to oust them. This is the main grievance, although other complaints enter into the misunderstanding. As long as the Winnipeg country was considered only a sort of northern desert—a wild region fit to be occupied only by trappers and Indians—the half-breed inhabitants were not disturbed in the possession of the lands they had held for generations. But when it was discovered to be one of the finest wheat-raising regions in the world, and its value became developed by railroad facilities, the Canadian land-grabbers came to the determination that the half-breeds must go. Hence Riel and his insurgents.—*Patriot.*

England and Russia.

In answer to an inquiry as to what England and Russia are going to fight about, the New York *Sun* gives the following comprehensive explanation:

England, as every body knows, has an immense empire in India. Russia has of late years been pushing her conquests in the direction of India, and about two years ago, when the Russians seized the oasis of Merv, and got control of the great Turcoman desert, they came right up against what has always been regarded as one of the bulwarks of India—Afghanistan. Then England became alarmed.

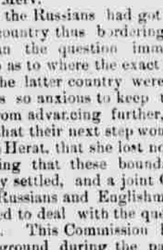
Look at a map of Asia and you will see that all along the northern edge of India, like a wall of defence, runs the gigantic chain of the Himalayas, the greatest mountains in the world. At the northwestern corner of India this range of mountains split up, and turning toward the southeast, spreads out into a number of diverging ranges which cover Afghanistan, the backbone of the system being the colossal Hindoo Koosh Mountains. This rugged country of Afghanistan, therefore, forms a sort of natural breastwork for India toward the northeast, the direction from which an invasion by Russia would come, and so England has for years kept a sharp oversight of things in Afghanistan. In the northwestern corner of Afghanistan lies the fortified town of Herat, which on its commanding position has long been known as the key to India. Right over against Herat on the north, and only some 200 miles away, is the new post of the Russians at Merv.

After the Russians had got control of the country thus bordering on Afghanistan the question immediately came up as to where the exact boundaries of the latter country were. England was so anxious to keep the Russians from advancing further, and so fearful that their next step would carry them to Herat, that she lost no time in demanding that these boundaries be definitely settled, and a joint Commission of Russians and Englishmen were appointed to deal with the question on the spot. This Commission has been on the ground during the past year, but has not reached an agreement. The Russians, it appears, claim a place of territory between the rivers Murghab and Heri Rud, issuing from the Afghan mountains, the control of which, it is alleged, would give them command of the road to Herat. The town of Penjdeh, which, it is said, the Russians have just captured, lies upon this road, and, according to English claims, within the edge of the Afghan territory.

The recent negotiations between England and India relate to the question as to where the line should be run, and what should be regarded as debatable ground for the purpose. Two or three weeks ago the Governments agreed not to make any further advance on either side pending the negotiations—that is, Russia promised not to push her troops further into the debatable ground, and England undertook to restrain her friends, the Afghans. The recent battle between the Russians and Afghans, however, shows that one side or the other has failed to keep back.

As England believes that the safety of her Indian empire depends upon the keeping of the Russians out of Afghanistan, the world looks on to see her aid the Afghans against Russia with all the power and prestige of her arms.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. ALLEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Wm. J. Allen, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE W. SUPLEE, Executor.

Jerseytown, Pa.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Orrville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.

JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent.*"

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected.

HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of May, A. D., 1885, and confirmed after the Fourth day of said Term unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The first account of George W. Correll, Trustee of George Hidlay, under the last will and testament of George Hidlay. WM. H. SNYDER, Bloomsburg, April 6th, 1885. Clerk O. C.

4-10-1t

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Arwilda L. Davis, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia Co., bounded on the north by the public road leading from Fishingcreek to Cambra on the east by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the south by lands of George W. Cadwallader, and on the west by lands of R. W. Lemon, containing 2½ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN S. KLINE, Executor.

Apr 3-4t

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia county their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said court on Monday the 4th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

Name.	Twp. or Bor.	
Berger, Hinehart,	Berwick bor.	restaurant
Billman, G. W.,	Conyngham twp.	hotel
Blosser, Jacob,	Scott "	"
Brown, Jane E.,	Bloomsburg "	"
Boran, Thomas,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Cooyer, Frederick,	Berwick "	hotel
Collins, Thomas,	Centralia "	restaurant
Deitterich, C. H.,	Hemlock twp.	hotel
Drake Lemuel,	Benton "	"
Fairman, Reuben,	Scott "	"
Farrell, Robert,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Fetterman, Charles,	" "	"
Giger, William,	Bloomsburg	hotel
Gilmore, Wm. H.,	"	restaurant
Girton, Jacob L.,	"	"
Goldsworthy, James,	Centralia bor.	hotel
Gross, Peter,	Bloomsburg	bottler
Haggerty, James,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Hazlethe, Samuel,	Greenwood twp.	ho el
Hess, Aaron W.,	Mifflin "	"
Hess, Hiram,	Benton "	"
Hollingshead, David,	Catawissa "	restaurant
Holmes, William O.,	Montour "	hotel
Jacoby, O. A.,	Bloomsburg	liquor store
Klase G. W.,	Berwick bor.	hotel
Keller, John F.,	" "	bottler
Klotler Hester,	Catawissa	hotel
Kline, John L.,	Conyngham twp.	"
Knorr, Nathan,	Locust "	"
Leiby Samuel,	Hoaringer's "	restaurant
Longenberger, Jeremiah E.,	Main "	hotel
Maury George,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Monroe Mary	Conyngham twp.	"
McFadden Edward,	Centralia bor.	"
McLaughlin Arthur,	" "	liquor store
Nerthey John,	" "	"
O'Conner Johanna	" "	"
Perry, J. W.,	Sugarloaf	hotel
Ryan, Michael J.,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Rhone, G. G.,	" "	"
Rhone, Jesse,	Greenwood twp.	hotel
Smith, A. R.,	Madison "	"
Smith, J. Potter,	Beaver "	"
Smith J. Potter	"	bottler
Stohner, Bernard,	Bloomsburg	restaurant
Sponenberg, Benj.	Berwick bor.	"
Sweeney W. J.,	Centralia "	"
Yeager, Wellington,	Locust twp.	hotel
Yeager Lloyd,	Catawissa twp.	"
Yetter, W. A.,	" "	"
Yester, Boyd R.,	Main "	"
Yoder, Aaron,	Locust "	restaurant

G. M. QUICK, Deputy. WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office April 13 1885

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widow's Appraisements will be presented to court on the first Monday of May A. D. 1885 and confirmed nisi and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. Michael Mensch estate deceased, Franklin, personality $300.00.
2. David Achenbach estate deceased, Orange, personality, $300.00.
3. Abraham N. Lillie estate deceased, Franklin, personality $243.0.
4. George Hess estate deceased, sugarloaf, personality, $19. 0.
5. W. M. Devitt estate deceased, Greenwood, realty $128.05, personality $ 0.95.
6. Enoch Kester estate, deceased, Locust, personality, $30.00.
7. Stephen Crawford estate deceased, Mt. Pleasant, personality, $58.25.
8. R. H. Little estate deceased, Berwick, personality $290.85. Appraisement to Garrick Mallery, guardian of Wilbur T. Little minor.
9. D. W. Walter estate deceased, Catawissa, personality $191.70, realty $198.33.
10. Elias Krum estate deceased, Scott, personality $49.75; realty $250.25.
11. Jacob Keller estate deceased, Jackson, realty $800.00.
12. William West estate deceased, Berwick, personality $300.00.
13. Samuel Hagenbuch estate deceased, Orange realty $148.65, personality $181.35.
14. Albert W. Eaton estate deceased, Briarcreek personalty $157.63.
15. A. L. Davis estate deceased, Benton, realty $800.00.
16. M. E. Caswell estate deceased, Bloomsburg, personality, $50.00.
17. William J. Allen estate deceased, Madison, personality, $300.00.

G. M. QUICK, Deputy. WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk.

Clerks Office April 13 1885.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of May next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L. S.) the 2nd day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United states of America.

Sheriff's Office. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the lates styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00	per m.
No 1 ½ inch siding planed,	14 00	"
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00	"
" " flooring,	14 00	"
" white pine "	17 00	"
" yellow "	16 00	"
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00	"
" sawed pine shingles,	2 90	"
No 2 " " "	2 90	"
No 3 " " "	1 75	"
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75	"
" hemlock sawed "	2 00	"
" heart shaved pine "	from $5 00 to 7 00	"
" sap " " "	3 00 to 4 50	"
" hemlock " " "	4 00 to 4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75	"
" plastering lath,	2 00	"
Hemlock fencing,	9 50	"
" ginged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00	"
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00	"
" bills any size from	$10 00 to 11 00	"

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3 6m

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-1y

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS.

TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb5-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

apr 10-4 w r

TWO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 900 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce st., N. Y.

1760 Lorillard's 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs

THE BEST CLIMAX PLUG TRY THEM

4-10-4wr

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

ESTABLISHED 1866

Is Cheap, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, Does not rust or rattle. Is also A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and sample free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN. N. J.

apr 3-3 wd

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HUTCHISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribue the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

I. E. WALLER, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator *de bonus non cum testamento annexo.* All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

J. HOWARD KLINE, Administrator, *d. b. n. c. t. a.*

mar 30-6 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY, Administrator. Waller P. O.

Mar 20-6 w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No Experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.

apr 17-4w d

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of said county it is, *inter alia* thus contained.

E. KESLER & CO., vs. E. R. BEISHLINE AND E. B. BEISHLINE & BRO. No. 59 May Term 84.

And now, March 30th, 1885, on motion of Geo. E. Elwell, attorney for a lien creditor, the court appoint C. G. Barkley, Esq., auditor to distribute money in court arising from the sale by the Sheriff of the property of E. R. Beishline, and E. R. Beishline & Bro., amounting to $258.47 as shown by the sheriff's return

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A. Hill a subpœna was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpœna due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

mar 13w4

H. W. SLOAN,

Having purchased the goods of

LUTZ & SLOAN

at much less than first cost and added a large lot of

New Spring Goods,

Will offer them at very Low Prices.

Best light calico	5	cents.
Good dark "	4	"
Best indigo "	9	"
Good Gingham	7	"
9-4 Sheeting	18	"
10-4 "	20	"
Wide light Percales	7	"

Best quality table oil cloths 28 cents.

A full line of table linens from 20 cents to $1.50.

A large assortment of dress goods ranging in price from 7 cents to $1.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Plain colored silks for 45c. yd. Check summer silks 45c. yd.

Black dress silks cheaper than ever.

Bloomsburg Woolen mill and other good makes of ladies' dress cloths as low as the cheapest.

The cheapest and best stock of LADIES' JERSEYS ever offered in this place. Good all wool Stockinet Jerseys for $1.

A large stock of Scrim and Netting lace for window curtains from 12 cents up.

T. F. HUNT,

320 & 322 Penn Avenue,

Scranton, Pa.

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of

VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to

Write for Information and Prices.

apr. 3, '85-1y

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSEL

at prices lower than ever were known.

Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)

A large stock of

SMYRNA RUGS,

Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.

STAIR and HALL CARPET

in large quantities, also Nickel end and PLAIN WALNU

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:30 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
2:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:20 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 9.30 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:55 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 6.05 p. m.

The 4:40 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:15 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10.52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6.57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Lingle of Bellefonte were visiting the latter's parents recently.

John Zaner of Forks was among our callers this week.

Rohr McHenry of Benton went to Philadelphia on Monday to buy new goods.

Mrs. Little of Berwick is the guest of Mrs. Butler on Rock street.

B. H. Vannatta, who is a victim of rheumatism, is able to get around with the assistance of crutches.

Perry Benfield of Millville has changed his arrangements, and will not move to Forksville at present.

Miss Hattie Zaner of Fishingcreek township started for Audubon, Iowa, to visit her brother Alfred. Frank Bittenbender, her cousin, accompanied her.

The Espy ferry is now in operation.

Are you going to paper your walls? If so examine G. A. Clark's stock.

Slight falls of snow occurred on Monday and Wednesday.

There are 52 applications for license at May court.

Largest stock of wall paper in the county at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

William Gilmore has connected his building with the sewer.

Justices' and Constable's blanks of all kinds at this office.

J. L. Girton is fitting up his new stand with every convenience. It will be a model restaurant when completed.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Kleim's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

The *Sentinel* changed hands on Monday, C. M. Vanderslice having sold out to William Krickbaum.

The attendance at the Normal is very large this term. There are about 125 boarders.

The Sunbury *News* says that Rev. John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal church at Bellefonte, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1.

There is a musical thermometer in the porch of the Exchange Hotel. It plays only when Tubbs is near by with that hand organ in his pocket.

The Berwick *Gazette* of last week says that G. W. Pooler who has been employed in Dr. Little's drug store, will take charge of a drug store at Plains, Luzerne county.

No change has yet been made in the post office, and there is now no positive evidence that any change will occur immediately.

Tingley, the tailor, is ready with a full line of samples to furnish spring suits in the latest styles. His shop is in the COLUMBIAN building.

The centennial anniversary of the laying out of the county seat of Dauphin county was celebrated on Tuesday at Harrisburg with appropriate ceremonies.

Nearly one fourth of the Bloomsburg lawyers have offices in the COLUMBIAN building. They are E. H. & R. R. Little, P. E. Wirt, C. C. Peacock, A. L. Fritz and Geo. E. Elwell.

William Donovan, who won the six days' race at Madison Square Garden, New York, a few weeks ago, caught cold soon after the race and died at Elmira last Friday. He is the second victim of that contest.

The statement of the town treasurer and council has been published. We are sorry that we cannot furnish it to our readers, but the price offered for its publication was so small that we could not afford to accept it.

Mr. Bryson has been placed on a committee of five to inquire into the charge that an appropriation of $12,500 for the establishment of a hospital at Connellsville, Fayette county, was obtained under false pretenses.

The senate congressional apportionment bill has passed the House. Mr. Fritz moved to re-consider the vote by which it was passed, but the republicans defeated his motion.

Illustrated Posters in bright colors are the latest thing in the printing line. They embrace sale bills, base ball games, skating rinks, horse bills and nearly every line of business. Samples can be seen at this office.

A meeting of the miners' associations of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties, with thirty-seven branches represented, held at Pottsville on Thursday of last week, reported the work of the association in excellent condition.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

A young man named S. G. Ellis, formerly of Bloomsburg, a brother of Thos. E. Ellis, of this place, had his right hand and wrist so badly crushed by the cars the other day as to necessitate amputation near the elbow. He was working on the Fall Brook Railroad.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

"Beloved brethren," remarked a country minister at the close of his sermon, "among the pennies and two-cent pieces of last Sabbath's collection I was surprised to find a gold coin of considerable value. As there were no strangers in the congregation it was evidently put there by mistake. By applying to the treasurer and proving property the owner can recover his money. Let us unite in prayer."

You can suit yourself in the wall paper patterns, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

There will be a grand promenade concert given by the Sodality of St. Columbas' Church on Thursday evening, April 23d. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, $1.00. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church.

The Bloomsburg Agricultural Works can furnish points to all parts of South Bend and Syracuse ploughs. Repairs and extras for the Farmers' Favorite Drill, Champion Reapers, Threshers and Separators. All kinds of machines repaired at satisfactory prices.

Take a slip of paper and place thereon in figures your age in years dropping months, weeks and days. Multiply the sum by two; then add to the result obtained the figures 3768, and add two and then divide by two. Subtract from the result obtained the number of your years on earth, and see if you will not obtain figures you will not be likely to forget.

S. W. Hill of Espy has issued a pamphlet in which is given a report of the lecture of Bishop Wayman of the A. M. E church on Col. Ingersoll, and also the Christian View of religion. The writer is a colored man entirely self educated, and his book displays intelligence and ability. The price of the pamphlet is 10 cents, and everybody can afford to take one.

Miss Mary Packer, daughter of the late Judge Asa Packer, and one of the richest women in the United States, was married very quietly at her home in Mauch Chunk last week, Tuesday to Charles H. Cummings, of New York, Eastern passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The groom was an intimate friend of the late Harry Packer, president of the road.

The latest designs in wall paper at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Mr. L. S. Winterstein and Miss Ada Brower, daughter of J. J. Brower, Esq., were married at the bride's home on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, by Rev. L. Zahner. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate families of the contracting parties being present. They left at 11:45 for Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond. May happiness and long life be theirs!

A petition is being circulated to be presented to the State Legislature, praying for the enactment of a law providing that flour barrels shall be used but once for packing flour. It is intended that such a law should prevent the buying up of the barrels, which may possibly have come out of houses in which contagious diseases have prevailed, and from filling them a second time with flour.—*Ex.*

A will in Pennsylvania is not required to be executed in the presence of any officer and not even as witnesses, but the witnesses are required to prove the signature of the testator when the will is offered for probate. A will written and signed by the testator himself without witnesses, will take effect if his handwriting and signature be proven by two witnesses. They need not be subscribing witnesses.

While the weather thus far has been such as to prevent the farmers from tilling the soil, it has been attended with one good result. The crop of spring poets has not yet put in an appearance, and it is fondly hoped by a suffering public that their muses will not be thawed out in time to get in any work this season. We had supplied ourselves with several extra waste baskets for the reception of spring poetry, but up to this time have made no consignments to them.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, the famous bicyclist, who rode a Columbia bicycle from San Francisco to Boston, sailed from New York to Liverpool, on April 9, and will start from the last named city to travel on his bicycle through Europe and Asia; literally over the land portion of the world. He goes under the auspices of the *Outing* magazine. It is probable he will winter in Teheran, Persia, and early in the spring of 1886, begin his route through the Chinese Empire.

Beautiful ceiling and side wall decorations, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Gov. St. John, since his return from the South, confesses that the temperance work is further advanced in the south than in the north. Mississippi has 930 saloons, Minnesota, with about the same population has over 3,000 saloons; Arkansas has 1,344 saloons, California, with about the same population, has 9,369 saloons. Old Bourbon Kentucky has, 4,461 saloons, and Ohio, 15,390. Startling as the statement may be, in proportion to the population, the north has twice as many saloons as the south. And yet the south is Democratic and the north Republican, and striving to be prohibition also.

Last Tuesday was fixed for a hearing in the Wolf and Miller case before Judge Elwell. The plaintiff with his witnesses, and many witnesses for the defendant were present, but Mr. Miller did not appear. The case was continued on showing that Mr. Miller has not been seen since the 17th of March, the first date fixed for the hearing. His family do not know where he is, and fears are entertained for his safety. There will be a large bill of costs for some one to pay. A further hearing continued until June 11th was ordered.

A decision has been rendered by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Francis Dodges et. al., appellants, against Thos. Knowles, which presents the question of the liability of a married woman for certain debts contracted by her husband nominally as her trustee. The court holds that neither the liability for provisions supplied at a dwelling house where a husband and wife and their children are living together, nor a promissory note given by the husband, describing himself as trustee for the wife, in payment for such supplies, can be charged in equity upon the wife's separate estate without clear proof that she contracted the debt in her own behalf or intended to bind her separate estate for its payment.

One of Philadelphia's leading physicians a specialist in diseases of the lungs, says that imperfect respiration is at the bottom of much trouble. In such a case he shows the patient how to swell out the whole chest full and round by a deep inspiration, elevating and throwing back the shoulders, and then, when he has gotten into his lungs the last atom of air possible, to hold it tightly for a little time, and then to let it off slowly, blowing out every atom of it if he possibly can by forcible expiration, drawing the shoulders forward and pressing in the chest to the smallest possible compass, thus throwing out almost all of the residual air, and all this through the nose, with mouth tightly closed. "Let him take a half a dozen or more such forced respirations a dozen times a day," says the doctor, and he will soon double his vital capacity and relieve himself of most of his supposed chest trouble. Such forced respiration will compel every air cell possible to freely admit wholesome air into the little spaces and to expel it also, and some air cells that do not often perform their functions healthily will be compelled to do so.

J. F. Caldwell bakes the finest bread in town. apr 3tf*

There is one lawsuit in America almost as old as the English possession of the country, and it concerns no less valuable property than a good slice of the city of New York itself. This is the claim concerning the farm of Anneke Jans, the widow of one of the earliest Dutch settlers who departed the city of Amsterdam and this mortal life in 1637 or 1638, and whose spouse afterwards married Domine Bogardus. The farm was afterwards merged into the King's Farm, owned by Trinity Church, and the first trial as between the corporation and the heirs of Anneke Jans took place long before the Revolution. The case is not settled yet, and that veteran guardian of the interests of New York, Mr. James W. Gerard, tells the story of the farm and the suit in the forthcoming May Harper's, with the help of a number of illustrations.

There have been five murders in Luzerne county within nine months and two within the last week. The latest is that of Andrew Comisky, a Pole. Comisky and Andrew Hudnochi, a fellow countryman, visited Charles McMamee's saloon at Port Blanchard and quarreled with the proprietor, who struck Comisky on the head with an iron bar. Comisky and his companion then left the place. A half drunken mob, friends of the saloon keeper, followed and overtook them and a terrible fight ensued. Comisky's clothing was almost torn off, and he must have made a desperate fight for life. He was finally overpowered and killed, and his body was placed across the Lehigh Valley Railroad track to conceal the crime. A passing locomotive picked up the remains. There were two bullet holes in the head, a frightful gash over the right eye, and the face bore traces of a terrible beating. McMamee has been arrested. Comisky's companion is still missing and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with also.

Appeals.

The county commissioners are holding appeals from the annual assessments of taxes at the court house. The following dates have been fixed, for those not already held:

April 18th for Beaver, Benton, Briarcreek, Centre, Greenwood, Mifflin, Scott. April 20th for Berwick, Catawissa, Centralia, Conyngham, Fishingcreek, Orange, April 27th for Bloom and Locust.

All other districts were from hearings during this week.

Arbor Day at the Normal.

The following programme was carried out on Thursday afternoon at the Normal Hall:

Chorus, Model School, Sweet Briar.—Memorial address, Lilian Walker;—Address of Pres. John Herring;—Essay, Chas. Lutz, History of the Charter Oak;—Declamation, Preston, Forest Hymn;—Dedicatory Address, D. L. Grover;—Prophesy of tree and class, Rishton and Drinker, read by Harry Hess;—Chorus, Model School, Willow tree;—Oration, Williams;—Recitation, E. V. Auchmuty, Old Gray Oak;—Quartette;—Essay, Miss Hughes, Famous trees;—Dedicatory Address, Sanner;—Chorus, Model School, Sweet Spring Come Again;—Essay, Miss Voigt, Uses of trees;—Vocal Solo, Annie Miller;—Declamation Rearick, Planting of the Maple tree;—Essay, Miss Curran, Education in groves;—Dedicatory Address, Bidleman;—Double Quartette.

At the close of the exercises trees were planted on the school grounds by the several classes.

Council Proceedings.

The Town Council met in the Council room on Thursday, April 9th, at 7 o'clock p. m., L. B. Rupert, President, and C. A. Moyer, C. B. Sterling, J. C. Sterner, Henry Rosenstock, L. T. Sharpless, and Isaiah Hagenbuch, members, present. The President recommended the laying of a 12 mill tax, and exhibited a statement of the finances. The salary of the secretary was fixed at $10.00 a month. J. K. Grotz and Samuel Neyhard were named for Secretary. Messrs. Sterling, Sterner and Rosenstock voted for Grotz; Messrs. Moyer, Sharpless, Hagenbuch and Rupert voted for Neyhard, who was elected. L. T. Sharpless was elected vice president. The commission of town treasurer was fixed at 1½ per cent. on all money of the town received and paid out. Mr. Sharpless nominated F. P. Billmeyer for Treasurer. Mr. Sterner nominated Miss Eva Rupert. Moyer, Hagenbuch and Sharpless voted for Billmeyer; Sterner, Sterling, Rosenstock and Rupert voted for Miss Rupert, who was elected. The pay of street commissioner was fixed at $1.75 per day. C. R. Housel and E. Jacoby were named for that office. Rosenstock, Sterner and Sterling voted for Housel, and Moyer, Sharpless, Hagenbuch and Rupert for Jacoby, who was elected. The salary of Solicitor was fixed at $25.00 and L. E. Waller was elected. Rosenstock, Sterner and Sterling voted for C. G. Barkley.

D. Laycock and W. Shutt were nominated for Chief of Police, M. Hagenbuch and Sharpless voted for Laycock; Rosenstock, Sterner, Sterling and Rupert voted for Shutt, who was elected. The following policemen were appointed: Wesley Knorr, B. B. Freas, N. Chromis, I. M. Willet, William Ringrose, John Fry, Daniel Smith, John Welliver, Harman Smith, Frank Jones, William Thomas Henry Williams, D. R. Coffman D. Laycock and William Deitterich.

Salary of High Constable was fixed at $50. M. C. Woodward was unanimously elected to that office. Prices to be paid were fixed as follows: labor $1.25 per day, cobbling $1.50, one horse wagon $2.00, two horse wagon $3.00. No person under 16 years of age to be accepted as a driver.

The time of regular monthly meetings of council was changed to Friday after the first Monday of each month.

Ordinance No. 35 relating to an extension of Anthony's alley was passed.

Hagenbuch, Sterner and Sterling were appointed a committee to purchase material for highways. Rupert and Sharpless were appointed a committee to prepare an ordinance to regulate sewers. On motion it was ordered that the President and Town Engineer visit Wilkes-Barre, and confer with officials with reference to the best method of regulating sewer.

The following bills were passed:

J. F. Pursell, repairing tools,	$ 1 00
G. E. Elwell, rent of council room	15 00
E. Jacoby, street commissioner	7 00
J. Penman, labor	6 88
S. Neyhard, extra work	20 00
" " salary	10 00
W. Knorr, police	4 00
D. Laycock, "	3 00
R. Hess, hauling cinder	16 35
M. C. Woodward, constable	6 17
G. N. Battersby, cleaning room	1 00
J. J. Brower	2 25
J. Mourey, Sheriff, boarding May	5 00
E. Jacoby for February	5 25
J. Penman, labor	3 63
Thos. Webb, auditor	5 00
F. D. Dentler "	5 00
C. R. Housel "	5 00

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary urge the collector to collect and pay in the taxes as early as possible. On motion it was ordered that the President direct the street commissioner to look after dilapidated sidewalks, and require them to be repaired at once. Adjourned.

A bill which has attracted considerable attention has been introduced into the Legislature. It gives full power to the town councils of all boroughs to regulate the erection of wooden buildings. The following is the full text of the proposed measure:

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted, &c., that the town council of all boroughs now incorporated in the Commonwealth, or that may be hereafter incorporated, are hereby authorized and empowered to pass such ordinances as may be necessary to regulate or prevent the erection of any wooden dwelling house, shop, warehouse, story, carriage house, stable or other frame tenement, within the limits of the respective boroughs.

Mifflin.

Some are plowing.

Lottie Kirkendall will open a term of summer school on Monday.

W. H. Hartzel moved from Mifflin X Roads to his house in town a few days ago.

J. N. Peifer, J. E. and A. W. Snyder spent last week in Philadelphia purchasing goods. H. J. Gearhart is there this week.

Most of the R. R. hands who were suspended this winter have resumed work again.

Rev. W. D. Donat preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning; he has accepted a call at Shenandoah.

Aaron Andreas sold personal property on Saturday. He met with an accident on Monday while on the road from Mainville on horseback. The horse got in a mire hole, fell, and threw him off and trod on his arm and broke it.

Peter Slusser and Wm. Bittenbender of Hazleton visited friends at this place last week.

Daniel Nyer went to Afton on a duck hunt on Wednesday. While walking down the P. R. R. he saw a slide on the road, and heard a train coming and flagged it. The train hands removed the slide, asked Mr. Nyer his name and address and passed on.

Benton.

We are glad that we are not a citizen of Lightstreet from the description given of the characteristics of its people, particularly men, by the correspondent of that place, "Schuyzzuyehkzz" in his poetry, published in the Democratic *Sentinel* last week. We should live in constant fear of a storm of fire and brimstone, and a dead sea unless there were ten righteous persons found therein.

Cows have come down. Several were sold in the neighborhood last week at from $30 to $34 per head.

The weather has been so changeable of late that out door work has not advanced much yet.

We do not think it worth our while to keep an account of all the snow that comes and go.

A little four-year-old nephew of ours who wished to go to church on last Friday evening, but on account of the bad condition of the roads the father did not drive there, but walked—the mother and boy remaining at home; in his dissapointment said, "ma, I guess when men go to heaven they leave the women at home."

Quite a number from this place and Cambra went to Bloomsburg on Friday and Saturday. We have not seen any of them since their return, but imagine they will report good roads.

There seems to be some difficulty in Fishingcreek township relative to a teacher who is alleged to have taught without a certificate.

Another large building in the course of erection in the town of Benton. Doc. Tommy is an enterprising man.

The St. James people observed Arbor Day by planting trees in the Church lot. There is a beautiful natural grove on the lot. There are two or three acres of land in the church premises.

Centralia.

The engine in No. 4 slope, Logan colliery, gave out on Friday. The colliery was idle until Monday in consequence.

Mr. Martin Purcell of town represented Columbia county at the convention of the Miners' and Laborer's Amalgamated Association on Thursday of last week.

Grim monster death has been busy amongst us the past week, and removed from our midst, Mrs. Browell and Mrs. Gillespie, both died after a very brief illness. Mrs. Browell died on Tuesday and leaves a large family of small children. Mrs. Gillespie who was married but one year ago, died on Wednesday morning.

Thomas Boran who was accidently shot in the hip a few weeks ago, is able to walk again, with the aid of a cane. The ball, however, he still carries. The physicians being unable to find it.

Notwithstanding the hard times, the building boom has started in as lively as it did one year ago. Carpenters are all busy and report an abundance of work.

Daniel Curry has a beautiful house in course of erection on Locust avenue.

A fire broke out in the tenement houses on Railroad street, Tuesday afternoon, and for a time it was thought all efforts to extinguish the flames would prove fruitless, as a strong wind was constantly blowing, and the supply of water very limited. However, the good management of Will Hayes, in using the water just where it was needed and the assistance rendered by the volunteer fire department, got the flames under control before any serious damage was done.

Ex. Burgess Dyke, is building new additions to his properties on the avenue.

Contrary to the borough ordinances, the residents of the south side of Railroad St., have heaps of ashes and rubish all along the busy thoroughfare. We understand the chief Burgess ordered its removal but as yet there is nothing removed.

John Rowan of town left on Wednesday for Meringo, Iowa.

Charles Getchey, one of the clerks in the Mammoth store, is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Adam Mensch, an estimable lady of town is reported as being dangerously ill.

Large flocks of wild fowl are beginning to make their appearance around the Brush Valley dam, but the presence of Mike Garrah scares them off. Mike is always on the lookout for them but never has the good fortune to shoot one.

The school children under the management of Mr. Heffner planted a large number of trees around the school buildings on Arbor day.

P. T. Barnum's big circus will appear in Ashland on the 9th of May. Our little neighbor feels highly honored in being one of the half dozen towns in the State in which Barnum will exhibit this season.

The skating rink, we are sorry to say, has been, thus far, a complete failure. We understand that Mr. Peiffer will rent the good will and fixtures to any one who will undertake to run it.

The poor directors made the appointments for the ensuing term this week, but we were unable to ascertain the names of the fortunate ones.

Rev. O'Brien, assistant to Rev. J. J. Russell spent the week in Philadelphia.

An old weather prophet commenting on the weather a few days ago, said, he looked in the middle of the book and at both ends, but could find no account of spring. He thought they must have lost spring and are substituting winter until they get a chance to find it.

The bodies of the miners entombed in the Cuyler colliery mines have not been recovered as yet; men are working night and day removing the debris, and will probably reach some of the bodies this week. The mules driven by McLaughlin were found the beginning of the week, and it is supposed that his body will be reached before the others. Hundreds of people can be seen around the mines daily, some eager to hear the opinions of those working in the ill-fated mine, others to gratify their curiosity.

The members of the M. and L. A. A., held a meeting in Lenahan's hall on Wednesday evening. This membership is still increasing.

Miss Hines of Philadelphia is visiting in town.

Mrs. J. Cunningham and Miss Horan of Mahanoy city spent the week with Miss Maggie Farrell.

MARRIAGES.

FORCE—LETTEER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Fairmount Springs on April 8, 1885, by Rev. J. W. Lyon, Mr. Robert J. Force to Miss Emma Letteer both of Fairmount Springs, Luzerne county, Penn'a.

WARNER—PENROSE.—At the residence of B. F. Hicks in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April 11th, 1885, by Rev. Dr. Monroe, Thos. P. Warner of Williamsport and Inus E. Penrose of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

HUTCHISON.—On the 5th inst, in Fishingcreek township, Thomas J. Hutchison, Esq., aged 81 years 6 months and eight days.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON

Claim to sell at the lowest prices. In comparing do not always take well known leading standard goods on which the prices are always down to the bottom, but take the whole range such as a family will buy during the course of a season, and you will find you can save quite a little percentage. Careful Buyers and good pay trade solicited.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

C. C. Marr wants butter, eggs, lard and chickens.

First class brooms at the Variety Store 16 cts.

Fine cigars by the box. Call and see them, at J. F. Caldwell's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Go to C. C. Marr's for cheap goods.

A good red table cloth warranted to wash 50 cts., at Variety Store.

I claim the finest, whitest, lightest bread in the county at the lowest price. J. F. Caldwell, next to post office.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKILLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

C. C. Marr wants side, shoulder and ham in exchange for fish.

Rising sun stove polish for 5 cts., at Variety Store.

Ice cream, Saturday, 18th, by the qt. or gal., at Caldwell's.

Wool and cotton carpet chain, at C. C. Marr's.

Tubbs for 50 cts., at Variety Store.

5 to 9 lb more bread for $1,00 at Caldwell's than elsewhere.

Stoneware and tinware for less than half price at the Variety Store.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We must tell of the great specific—Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. It never fails to cure Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, &c.

Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities of all civilized countries endorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" PORCUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, earache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS.

Hacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE ROPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing. Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Cougus." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

Hop Porous Plasters contain no capsicum to burn and irritate. They soothe and kill pain and strengthen weak parts. 25c. at druggists.

William McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of bilious disorders. Constipation of the Bowels and all the class of ills apparently inseparable from the constitutions of women.
March 27-4w

TAKE WARNING.

At this season of the year when so many people become subject to attacks of biliousness, kidney troubles, constipation and all of the list of troubles that arise from being housed up, or that are brought on by colds and exposure, it is the part of prudence to take warning from the experience of others and provide ourselves with the means of escape from similar troubles. So wide is the fame of Kidney-Wort, that great remedy for all kidney and liver trouble, that almost every one knows of its great virtue for such cases. It should be kept in every household ready for an emergency.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

To encourage sleep, create an appetite, brace up the system, and to purify the blood, take the unfailing Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

Kind Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy: My wife has used your "Favorite Remedy" for General Debility and Liver Complaint, and is getting strong and well. I can cheerfully recommend its use in every family as a family medicine. Yours with gratitude,
WILLIAM LUNDY, Baltimore, Md.
March 27 4w

General debility, female weakness, loss of physical power, Bright's Disease, and nervous diseases, are speedily cured by Hunt's Remedy.

AUDITOR'S REPORT,

OF

CENTRALIA BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDING

March, 6th 1885.

THOMAS GREGG, COLLECTOR TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To amount of duplicate 1883	$2569 72
" balance on duplicate	216 91
	$2816 63

CR.

By amount paid Owen Dailey Treas.	1937 66
" 5 per cent. commission on $1937 66	51 88
" unseated lands returned to Com.	46 80
" exonerations	22 81
" balance due Borough	1656 88
	$28 6 03

DAVID WALSH, COLLECTOR FOR 1881 TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To balance on duplicate 1881	477 66
	$477 66

CR.

By amount paid Owen Dailey, Treas.	393 14
" exonerations	13 66
" 5 per cent commission on $393 14	19 66
" balance due Borough	51 20
	$477 66

OWEN DAILEY TREASURER TO CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

DR.

To amount rec'd from Thos. Gregg, col.	1937 66
" " " D. Walsh, col '81	393 14
" " " D. F. Curry treas '80	52 12
" " " Jas. Dyke for permits	6 00
" " " Jas. Dyke for license street venders	14 00
" " " Jas. Dyke for fines	23 03
" " " of bond issued	800 00
	$2326 02

CR.

By amt. of interest warrants redeemed	405 80
" " orders redeemed as follows:	
No. 66, May 6, 1875, John Geary, labor	5 00
" 123, Aug. 18, '82, J. R. Cleaver & Co., lumber	34 28
" 165, Aug. 18 '82, Hugh Cannon, labor	10 00
" 177, Nov. 11, " Thos. B. Johnson, "	44 27
" 201, Feb'y. 10 '83, J. R. Cleaver, lumber	43 02
" 225, May 10 '83, Benj. Griffith, labor	8 00
" 227, " " Dan Hughes, "	6 00
" 231, " " Alex. Black, "	6 67
" 237, " " Mich. Evanch, "	4 00
" 247, " " Wm. Peiffer, Sr. "	8 83
" 249, June 14 '83, Benj. Griffith "	34 67
" 251, " " Alex. Black, "	10 67
" 258, " " Mich. Evanch, "	6 66
" 259, " " R. J. Dyke, "	7 00
" 262, " " Thos. Gerraty, "	58 79
" 273, " " Geo. Fatzratzky, "	5 67
" 277, " " Polander, "	5 67
" 280, " " Kunar Valent, "	17 00
" 281, " " Mich Gerraty, "	12 6
" 282, " " Patk. Lavelle, "	4 00
" 292, July 14 " Thos. Gerraty, "	124 00
" 294, " " " " "	142 00
" 297, " " " Jno. McDonald, "	25 33
" 298, " " " Benj. Griffith, "	27 67
" 305, " " " Mich. Gerraty, "	7 67
" 306, " " " Wm. Peiffer, hauling	24 23
" 315, " " " Nicholas Kline, labor	4 37
" 316, " " " Theo. Peiffer, "	8 05
" 317, " " " Anth. Wagon, "	5 00
" 319, " " " Jas. Cleary, "	5 00
" 328, Aug. 9 " Wm. Peiffer, "	2 50
" 340, " " " Mich. Murphy, "	8 00
" 346, " " " Thos. Ferry, Jr., "	1 50
" 353, " " " G. E. Meyers, publishing auditor's report and 200 slips	24 00
" 354, Sept. 25, '83, Benj. Griffith, labor	8 00
" 366, Oct. 20, '83, " " "	8 00
" 374, Dec. 14, " Mich. O'Connor, "	5 33
" 378, " " " Geo. W. Davis stat'ny	2 75
" 380, " " " Jas. Dyke, witness fees and one arrest	5 00
" 384, Dec 14, '83 Thomas Gerraty, labor	50 00
" 395, Mar 14, '84 Wm Peiffer "	81
" 396, " " " Benj Griffey "	2 67
" 400, Apr 4, " Wm Fitch "	9 33
" 404, " " " Jas Conahan "	1 17
" 407, " " " " "	10 00
" 4 8, " " " " "	10 00
" 409, " " " " "	10 00
" 410, " " " Thos. Gerraty, hauling	40 85
" 411, " " " Thos. Murphy, costs in Crawford and McGuire case	5 20
No. 413, Apr 7, '84 Wm. Peiffer superintending mason work	20 00
No. 415, May 17, '84 Jas. Barrett, auditor	8 00
" 418, " " " Thos. J. Reese, serving notices	12 50
No. 419, May 17, '84 Jas. Dyke, superintending work	12 00
No. 42?, May 17, '84 Andrew Kane, labor	2 00
" 421, " " " Late Fetterman "	40 75
" 422, " " " R. J. Dyke "	12 50
" 423, " " " Jno Garlic "	2 66
" 429, " " " Peter McMannon "	8 00
" 431, " " " James Hagerty "	2 66
" 435, " " " Jas. Thompson "	10 00
" 436, " " " August Gable "	16 44
" 437, June 12, '84 Jas. Dyke "	20 00
" 438, " " " Mich Bakey "	14 67
" 439, " " " Peter McMannon "	25 34
" 440, " " " Jas. Thompson "	1 34
" 444, " " " R. J. Dyke "	13 25
" 445, " " " Alex. Steele "	1 34
" 447, " " " Silas Steele "	1 34
" 448, " " " Wm. Price "	5 33
" 454, " " " C. G. Murphy "	4 00
" 455, " " " Jas. Fogarty "	3 34
" 455, " " " Patk Curran "	1 33
" 456, " " " Cal. Kohler "	15 00
" 458, " " " Chas. Strausser "	20 00
" 463, " " " Late Fetterman, watching small-pox	2 33
No. 465, June 12, '84 Henry Constantine	2 33
" 466, " " " Jno Mona	1 33
" 469, " " " Patk Murphy watching small-pox	12 00
No. 470, June 12, '84 Thos Murphy, watching small-pox	19 00
No. 472, June 12, '84, Jno. Ferguson, watching small-pox	4 53
No. 473, June 12, '84, Thos. J. Reese, serving notices	1 50
No. 474, June 12, '84, Dr. R. Lasbelle, attending small-pox patients	14 00
No. 476, June 12, '84, Bern rd Reilly, labor	5 00
" 477, " " " Patk Darrah "	5 00
" 478, July 10, '84 Jas Dyke, watching small-pox	37 00
No. 482, July 10, '84, Thos. Murphy, watching small-pox	37 50
No. 483, July 10, '84, Patk Murphy, watching small-pox	37 50
No. 484, July 7 '84, Patk Murphy, watching small-pox	32 00
No. 485, July 10, '84, Robt. White, labor	22 00
" 486, " " " Samuel White, "	9 75
" 488, " " " Robt. White "	1 00
" 489, " " " Jno Sawney, "	2 00
" 492, " " " Dr. J. M. Gwinner, small-pox physician	2 33
" 493, Aug. 13, '84, Jas. Dyke, watching small-pox	150 00
No. 495, Aug. 13, '84, Patk Murphy, watching small-pox	46 18
No. 496, Aug. 13, '84, Patk Murphy, wat

General Grant.

IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF MEDICAL INTOLLERANCE.

The *American Homeopathist* has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopaths, in which it says:

"General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were heroically—too heroically endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. General Garfield was maltreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his eminent torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of cold-blooded expectancy. To him the little group of eminence have nothing to offer but a diagnosis. For him they propose no relief but in the grave. Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather around his bedside to observe the unaided struggle. The fiat has gone forth that nothing can be done; and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are quacks and cranks; but who ought not to be proud of such a designation from such a source? Scholarly, refined, cultured, earnest gentlemen as they are, of what avail are all these good qualities in the presence of such therapeutic bankruptcy? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicines is to the fore, well may the daily papers announce in startling headlines, 'A bad day for General Grant—Seven doctors in consultation.

Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying!

He who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering. His quiet fortitude wins universal admiration.

President Lincoln in visiting a hospital during the late war, noticed a poor Confederate boy mortally wounded. With his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The sight melted the hospital to tears.

The heart of the American people in like manner bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer. It would have him get well, by any effective means.

His physicians say he cannot recover. They fill him with anodynes but despite their favorable bulletins he is daily growing worse.

A specialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Preposterous!

For years medical men insisted that certain fevers were incurable, but *Chincona* proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst cases.

Why may it not be possible in like manner to cure a case of cancer? B. F. Larrabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Boston physicians. J. B. Henion, M. B., of Rochester, N. Y., was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently, of serious kidney disorders, by a remedy not officially known to the code.

What has been done may be done again.

General Anson Stager died of Bright's disease in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it. Hundreds of thousands of people perish of it every year, while in their doctor's hands. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, pneumonia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Physicians know it but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "authorized" means. The remedy that cured Larrabee and Henion and Prescott (i. e., Warner's safe cure) is a special, independent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelligent people. Its manufacturers have an unsullied reputation and are entitled to as great consideration as any school of physicians.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rites above professional prejudice and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works—the only instance on record of high professional endorsement of such a preparation.

The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. If there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy or a man able to cure a cancer, give them a chance.

Will they do it?

No.

Why?

Is it not too often the case that many excellent physicians who are greatly devoted to the code, would prefer that their patients should die rather than they should recover health by the use of any remedy not recognized under their code?

CUTTING GLASS WITH SCISSORS.

Many persons may not be aware that glass can be cut under water with greatest ease, to almost any shape, by simply using a pair of shears or strong scissors. In order to insure success, two points must be attended to—first and most important, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and, secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to begin the cutting by taking of small piece at the corners and along the edges, and to reduce the shape gradually to that required, for if any attempt is made to cut the glass to the shape, as we would cut a piece of cardboard, it will be most likely to break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others; the softer glass is the best for this purpose. The scissors need not depend on the state of the edge presented to the glass. When the operation goes on well, the glass breaks away from the scissors in small pieces in a straight line with the blades. This method of cutting glass has often been of service, where a diamond has not been at hand for cutting ovals and segments, and though the edges are not as smooth as might be desired for some purposes, it will answer in many cases. The two hints above given, if strictly followed, will always insure success.

The blood of the lower animals is commonly colorless. It has, however, a bluish cast in crustaceans, reddish, yellowish or greenish in worms, and reddish, greenish or brownish in jelly fishes. The blood is colorless in the muscular part of fishes; that of birds is of the deepest red. The red liquid which appears when the head of the fly crushed, is not blood, but comes from the eyes. In vertebrates the blood is red, excepting in one species of white-blooded fish.

Scientific.

We are told that Pharnaces caused the body of his father, Mithridates, to be deposited in salt brine in order that he might transmit it to Pompey.

As American vines appear to be proof against the ravages of the phylloxera in the wine-producing countries of Europe, the Italian Government have taken measures to encourage the growth of these vines by the people of Italy.

It is maintained by M. Schmoger that poor milks containing less than 2 per cent. of fat do not in analysis yield it entirely to ether unless evaporated with gypsum. Both gypsum and filter paper, however, were found by him to give up a small quantity of matter to ether.

That the Canadian salmon can live in sea water has been attested by several ichthyologists. Some specimens of this species put into one of the salt-water tanks at the South Kensington Aquarium however, lived only eight days, when they all died in rapid succession.

Potable water, Dr. Percy Frankland asserts, is all the better if it contains a little mineral matter, as that is only objectionable when present in excessive quantity, but organic matter of whatever origin or any trace of sewage contamination ought to be sufficient to exclude a water from domestic use.

The Court de bonne Compagnie was a society in England at the time of Henry IV. It is regarded as the earliest instance of an English club, although that name did not come into use until a later period. The poet Occleve belonged to this society, and Chaucer was probably a member.

To make watch hands red this receipt has been recommended: Mix to a paste over a lamp one ounce of carmine, one ounce of chloride of silver, and a half-ounce of tinner's japan; put some of the paste on the hands and lay them face upward on a sheet of copper, which must be held over a lamp until the desired color is produced.

At the late annual general meeting of the Physical Society, London, Prof. Guthrie, the President, exhibited specimens showing the similarity of fracture of Canada balsam and glass. The glass had been cracked by heating a metal ring to which it was attached; the Canada balsam had been overheated in a small dish and allowed to cool.

Prof. Bois-Reymond had laid before the Physiological Society, Berlin, monstrous hoofs of horses and bovine animals sent from the Falkland Islands to the Physiological Institute, which, from their massiveness and the recurvature of the horny material, would hardly be recognized as the hoofs of the animals to which they really belonged.

In the course of a paper on "Insectivora," Mr. W. K. Parker says: "I come now to a type for which no place can be found in our systems of zoology, but for which the late Prof. Peters, in despair, found a lodging with, the insectivora; I refer to the flying cat. (*Galeopithecus.*) This genus forms a family by itself and yet has only two species; it should form an order, as the *Hyracidea.*"

By the ship canal now completed vessels of large tonnage are able to sail at once to the port of St. Petersburg from the Gulf of Finland without, as heretofor, undergoing transshipment of cargo at Cronstadt. The canal, which is 17.4 miles long, runs from the island of Goutoniew, in the Neva, to the Cronstadt roads, and has an average depth of 22 feet, and a portion of the Neva has been dredged to the same depth.

A solution of 80 grammes of chloride of lime, 80 of bicarbonate of soda, and 20 of common salt in three liters of distilled water is excellent for cleaning dull gold. The solution must be kept in well-closed bottles. The article to be cleaned is allowed to remain a short time in the solution, which should be heated only when the dirt is very obstinate. It is then taken out and washed thoroughly, and finally dried in sawdust.

One of the results of recent Norwegian explorations in Spitzbergen Seas is the discovery of several islands to the east of King Karl or Wiche Land. It seems that the year 1884 was a remarkable one for ice in far latitudes. All the Summer a belt of land ice blocked the west side of Spitzbergen, but the usually impeded east side was exceptionally open, thus, indicating that the position of such ice obstruction depends mostly on the direction of the prevailing winds.

A sympathetic ink for writing on postal cards, the *Paper World* states, is simply diluted sulphuric acid—one part, by measure, of acid to seven of water. When the ink is applied the card will at first show roughened traces of the writing, but after drying these disappear and the writing is as invisible as though done with water alone. Of course only a gold pen or a quill should be used with this acid ink. If it is desired to avoid the suspicion of sympathetic ink having been employed, the card may be written upon across the first writing with tincture of iodine, which will entirely fade out when heat is applied to develop the sympathetic

CHINESE PASSION FOR FLAGS.

The military desire for flags in China has developed into a passion. Every fortress, intrenched position, camp, city gate or officers' headquarters has from one to a 100, some of them of one bright, solid color, but most are arranged in stripes, the colors red, white and blue being preferred. Were but three stripes used the resemblance to the French tricolor would be almost exact, but as they ordinarily use five or six the similarity of color becomes a mere suggestion. When blue is not obtainable, black, and rarely yellow, takes its place. At the camp of the Tso-tsung-tang regiment, on a pleasant knoll just outside the walls of King-chung-foo, more than 100 large flags were displayed, ranged with the precision of the rows in a cornfield, there being one for nearly every white canvas tent in which the soldiers were comfortably installed. The material used is Manchester cotton, bought white and colored by the Chinese. As each is about the size of a common bed-blanket, and several thousands must be required for the 100,000 troops stationed in and about Hoihow and King-chow-foo, the quantity needed is immense, and the merchants who deal in the goods were prepared accordingly. There is no doubt that their number is often unreasonably increased by the mandarins commanding the troops, that they may have the squeeze or difference in price, since they purchase at a fair rate and charge the Government double.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

Every corps, of whatever arm, is inspected once a year by an officer of the regular army duly appointed. Arrangements are made for the inspection by the General and the exercises and time and place are made to suit the general convenience of the corps. Two-thirds of its numbers must be present, or the inspection is postponed. When a corps is in its regimental camp of exercise it is to be inspected in the camp. But when it joins a camp of exercise of the regular or militia forces, it is not to be inspected there, the number being too small for the purpose,) but at its own headquarters. The volunteers are not left altogether without assistance from the public to defray their necessary expenses. An annual allowance of 15s. 10s. is granted for every efficient volunteer officer (who has attended a prescribed number of drills) and man, with a special additional allowance of £2 10s. on account of each volunteer officer or sergeant who holds a certificate of proficiency, and a special allowance of 10s. for every officer, who has passed in the year the examination in tactics is granted for that year only. These sums go to the general fund. Travelling expenses on a fixed scale are granted where companies attend drill at stations more than five miles from the headquarters of the corps, and artillery corps receive extra allowance for conveyance of guns or other expenses incidental to gun practice. Officers receive travelling allowance when on military duty. Every company or battery receives £1 a year for postage and stationery. Army forms and books are supplied at the public expense, and also regulations and manuals of instruction and exercise. The artillery corps from their own funds provide the sites of batteries, obtain leases of them, throw up the earthworks, provide accommodation for a resident gunner to take charge of each, and pay for keeping them in repair. The Government provides sidearm sheds and expense magazines. Every corps is expected to provide a secure place for the custody of its small-arm ammunition, unless it can be placed in charge of ordnance store officers in Government buildings. Every volunteer receives a rifle, belt, and pouch. These they for the most part take with them to their homes. The Snider, hitherto their weapon, is being exchanged for the Martini-Henry.

THE MIRACLE PLAY IN FRANCE.

For many years the representation of the mystery plays had been regarded by the actors and by the audience as a sacred show. Then by degrees the reverential feeling in the plays was lost. People who had paid their money for admission into the theatre wanted to be amused, and thus the whole spirit of the mysteries became changed. What had been looked upon as a divine worship came to be considered a pastime. And this brought about a rupture with the church. Until the excess had grown too great the priests encouraged these preformances; they were so popular that the hour of vespers was advanced in order that all good people might attend the service after they had come out of the theatre. But when the mysteries had definitely broken with the church the plays became a question of profit and loss to the manager. To make them remunerative, the comic scenes were lengthened, the devil became a personage of greater importance and, disconfited as he always was on the stage before the audience, it was he who played the principal part. A new character, the fool, was introduced, more unseemly than the devil, because of eccentricities, and then the wildest buffoonery was naturally the most relished. The clergy could not remain indifferent to these excesses, which, under a show of piety, were in fact compromising religion in the gravest way; and finally, when they could not succeed in repressing the burlesque, they got the representations prohibited by the Parliament. This was in 1548. The prohibition extended only to Paris and the neighborhood, for we find that these plays were acted in the provinces for some years afterward. Sainte-Beuve says: "From a literary and dramatic point of view, that which essentially chacterizes the mystery plays is the lowest vulgarity and trivialities of the most abject kind. The authors were troubled by only one care—to retrace in the men and things of former times the scenes of everyday life. All their skill was devoted to making this copy, or rather this faithful fac simile."

POCAHONTAS'S OLD RESORT.

Says the Richmond *Dispatch:* Notto way County in Virginia, the region inhabited by the first settlers, is an old country, made interesting by reminiscences of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas, but deprived of all modern energy and industry it is fast turning back to the primeval condition. "In twenty years it will be a wilderness," prophesied a visitor. The residents are old and sad.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache,"

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and st as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for tw years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and if then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

At the Root of the Matter.

In Clothing, we know the importance of starting right: of buying cautiously and of making up well and skillfully.

Our success depends on giving the worth of your money every time.

Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we must plead guilty to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal appreciation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best known Massachusetts druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without benefit, if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. R. F. HARRIS."

River St., Rockland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a cream: substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. apr 10-4w d

NEW LUMBER YARD.

—:o:—

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,146,710
Phœnix, of London	5,956,370
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,160
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SEGARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention

Items of Interest.

Nancy Nance, Nancy Dance, Nancy Hance, Nancy Vance, and Nancy Mance are mentioned as residents of one of the counties of Georgia.

The Satiej, one of the great streams of British India, is probably the swiftest large river in the world; it has a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles, an average of about 67 feet per mile.

The Stoa was a celebrated porch, or roofed colonnade, in ancient Athens, in which the philosopher Zeno and his successors taught. From this place the desciples derived the name of Stoics.

A solid silver balustrade, which had stood in one of the Mexican churches since the time of Cortez, was torn down not long ago and taken to the mint, producing over sixty thousand silver dollars.

Coffee made with distilled water is said to have a greatly improved aroma. It seems that the mineral carbonates in common water render the tannin of the coffee berry soluble, but the drug will not dissolve in distilled water.

Mad dogs recently became so numerous in some parts of Alabama that schools in one county were obliged to suspend, as it was considered dangerous to have the pupils abroad.

In an article on "Inebriety Among Railroad Engineers" in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, it is stated that these men are exceptionally temperate. The nerve and brain exhaustion attendant upon their occupation is so great, however, that "inebriety among them is very precipitate and fatal."

A Bloomington (Ill.) youth of 15, after a course of yellow-back literature, wrote to a merchant that unless he immediately received $100 he would burn down the merchant's store. He confessed afterward that he adopted the scheme from a novel.

The mother of a family consisting of two grown-up daughters, living in Goffstown, N. H., recently died, and when the undertaker came to perform his duties the father was asked the name of his wife. His reply was "Mother." No other name could he remember, and the daughters were equally ignorant, having never known their parent by any other name than "Mother."

The enormous wealth of the Orleans Princes is chiefly derived from Louis Philippe's mother, who, in consequence of the death of her brother, the Prince de Lamballe, became sole heiress of her father, the Duke of Penthievre, the richest subject of France. The Duke died in 1793. His daughter had two days before his death been divorced from her worthless husband, who was thus debarred from touching her property.

A French statistician has discovered that up to the present, 2,540 emperors and kings have governed 64 nations. Out of this number 300 have been driven from their thrones, 64 have abdicated, 24 have committed suicide, 12 have became insane, 100 fell into battle, 123 were captured, 25 died martyrs, 151 have been assassinated, and 108 have been condemned to death and executed according to law.

The importance of wholesome potable water for cities is shown in Vienna. Since the introduction into that city of water drawn from the Styrian Alps a constant and very considerable decrease has been observed in stomach and intestinal troubles, and cases of typhus fever have became rare.

Two Frenchmen, the brothers Forre, have invented a new kind of harp, made entirely of wood. Instead of strings, the inventors use strips of American fir. The sound is produced, as in the ordinary harp, by the contact of the fingers, but the player wears leather gloves covered with rosin. The tone of the instrument is said to be of remarkable purity.

The last reported novelty in London is a burglar's company, which conducts business in a most careful and systematic manner. It has a number of inspectors, who travel over Europe in quest of openings for "work," and mechanics who can open the most elaborate safe. Finally, there is a solicitor who negotiates the restitution of bonds for a commission of thirty-five per cent. All the managers have received a prison education.

MAN MILLINERS.

The specialty of the English man milliner is neatness. He does not indulge in the airy flights of his French neighbor; tarletans and gauze he will none of; but riding habits and travelling dresses are his rage. His work is an essential British product, but it is English taste at its best. The Pasisian may prepare the best ball dress or tea gown, but no one can cut out a shooting jacket like the English man milliner. Neatness is his great point, and he imports just that amount of the masculine element into his confections which becomes demure coquetry in a woman's dress. Everything he makes is solid and good. If there is braiding, it is mathematically correct; if there is fur, it is the finest of its kind. His frogs and olivettes are by no means the work of a lively fancy; they are a genuine imitation of badges of different regiments. There is no skimping in his designs; everything is stylish, but ample. Inferior artists copy his creations, with the result of achieving loudness. Certain characteristics run through the whole family of man milliners, whether they are of foreign or of native growth. Curates are fast loosing all individuality in these days of ritualistic missions and church and stage guilds, and if Sidney Smith lived now he would probably alter his immortal definition of the third sex, and substitute the word man milliner for that of clergy. The man milliner unites in singular manner the attributes of both sexes. He has all the caprices of a woman joined to the prompt decision of a man. His determination is more than manly—it is like that of the traditional woman whom Chaucer defined as loving above all things "herre own will." His gravity is tendered with mildness, his countenance is singularly severe, he has attained a sacred calm and sweet amiability which nothing in the world can disturb. His masculine decision comes in now and again, in the quickness with which he throws aside any material or shade which is not exactly to his liking. His attendant priests look at him with awe at these movements, as if he were something more than mortal. In bodily presence he is weak, if height is to be considered as counting for anything in looks, but he has a neatness and delicacy of appearance that compensates for this in the eyes of his admirers. Seldom is a man seen with such a sweet expression on his face, such a beautiful calm upon his brow. He lives in an atmosphere of dreams and beauty. He is surrounded with a halo of scents and satins.

$500,000 A YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN, NATIONAL AND UNITED STATES AND CANADA EXPRESS COMPANIES, TROY, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her gold-laden fleets. These were elements of her strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've sat at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I have been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I worked here with suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kenn dy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

Mar 27-1 mo

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal,
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan.

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
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Queens, of London.
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Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

—:o:—

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-15

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THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

WANTED.—Energetic, reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and Expense or Liberal Commissions Paid. Full instructions given, so inexperienced men can soon earn the business. Address J. F. LeClare, Brighton, N. Y.

March 20-4w d

ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S—

CLOTHING,

THAT NEED ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Pretty Suits for Children,
Handsome Suits for Boys.
Best Goods, Latest Styles,
Neatest Fits.

The Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Is now Replete in

SPRING NOVELTIES,

HANDSOME DRESS SUITINGS,
DURABLE BUSINESS SUITINGS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE,
PERFECT FITS.

FULL SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

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Popular Clothing Store

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DAVID LOWENBERG,

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HEADQUARTERS

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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Foreign and Domestic

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AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

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ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

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The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 4-1f

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

8.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.40 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.30 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55.—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 p. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.40 a. m., daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m. daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARR RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Williamsburg Mail leaves Sunbury 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkesbarre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 3.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.07 p. m., Wilkesbarre 8.03 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.4 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.8 p. m., Sunbury 1.40 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.		STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 15	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Bellevue....	5 55	9 45
8 48	1 18	9 14	....Taylorville..	6 01	9 50
8 40	1 11	9 06	...Lackawanna..	6 09	9 57
8 32	1 03	8 59	....Throop.....	6 17	10 04
8 27	12 57	8 53	...West Pittston	6 23	10 09
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Maltby.....	6 32	10 19
8 12	12 43	8 39	....Bennett....	6 36	10 23
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 25
8 08	12 37	8 33	....Kingston....	6 48	10 29
8 00	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 32
7 59	12 29	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 38
7 54	12 20	8 21	.....Avondale..	7 00	10 37
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke..	7 05	10 41
7 43	12 05	8 10	...Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48
7 39	11 55	8 06	...Shickshinny..	7 24	10
7